

psychology and the understanding of human behavior, and by greater sophistication in Rorschach technology.

More conspicuously, the second edition has some seventy-one pages devoted to Part II, "Critique and Problems of Research, A Survey." This reviews in detail research and findings on the Rorschach in the areas of intellectual functioning, ego functioning, the handling of affective experiences, and sensitivity to "dark and white" (such as shading and white space perception), as well as studies of significant differences in content. The survey is fairly comprehensive, but by no means a critical survey. Obviously, the authors are concerned with reviewing in detail those facts which are established regarding the efficacy of the Rorschach as an evaluation instrument, and by no means are concerned with a critical attack on it or on its validity. This certainly is reasonable and understandable considering the purpose and intent of the volume.

This volume is by no means a "cook book." The volume is clearly intended for more advanced study for students of the Rorschach, and those who wish to get a "learner's permit" should direct their attention to the Volume I, "Basic Processes." It would also appear to this reviewer that it would be difficult to use this as a way of becoming acquainted with the Rorschach without some supervised experience with a more sophisticated Rorschacher. It is an interesting volume for those who wish to become familiar with the approach and the frame of reference employed by the highly trained user of the Rorschach, but will be less than adequate as a comprehensive study of the current status of the Rorschach as an instrument in the psychological and behavioral sciences. The book is well-written, clearly laid out, and represents an excellent effort in the domain which it intends to pursue.

ALEXANDER C. ROSEN, PH.D.

* * *

GYNECOLOGIC PATHOLOGY—Frederick T. Kraus, M.D., Associate Pathologist, St. Luke's Hospital; Instructor in Pathology, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo. The C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. (63103), 1967. 504 pages, \$18.50.

Frederick T. Kraus is a pathologist and faculty member of the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, Missouri. It is his aim in this new book on Gynecologic Pathology to emphasize those pathologic observations which are most helpful to the clinician in making a diagnosis, selecting the best form of treatment, and in evaluating prognosis. In this goal, he has succeeded admirably.

The book is divided into eleven chapters, eight of which deal with the pathology of the female reproductive organs. The initial section discusses the embryology of the female genital tract. There is one chapter devoted to extragenital lesions of the pelvis and another considers the pathology of the placenta. The inclusion of an entire chapter on retroperitoneal tumors of the pelvis no doubt is the result of the influence of Doctor Kraus' chief, Dr. Lauren V. Ackerman.

The narrative style of the book is clear, concise and eminently easy to read. It reflects the personality of the author, and, unlike most textbooks on gynecologic pathology, this is not a dry, technical account of the gross and microscopic anatomy of disease. There are clinico-pathological correlations of all the conditions of major clinical importance, and these discussions are, to this reviewer, the book's most attractive feature. They reflect the author's complete familiarity with many of the problem areas in clinical gynecology.

Of great value are the numerous and excellent illustra-

tions. They demonstrate beautifully the points mentioned in the text and, even in black and white, the gross pictures as well as the photomicrographs are outstanding and obviously selected with great care. The use of electron microscopy in gynecologic pathology is a feature of this book which gives it added importance.

Another outstanding feature of this book is the reference section found at the end of each chapter. The bibliography contains the pertinent, up-to-date literature on each topic discussed, and this alone makes the book of considerable value.

It is exceedingly difficult to find fault with this book. The author admittedly has limited the scope of the book. If there is a deficiency, it lies in the rather brief space allotted to cytology. The serious student of cytopathology would find little in the text that would be stimulating. Nevertheless, the role of cytology in hormonal evaluation and in early cancer detection has been properly emphasized.

All in all, this maiden effort by Doctor Kraus to separate the pathological wheat from the chaff and to give the clinician "just the facts" is amazingly successful. The book deserves a place in every up-to-date gynecological library.

EDWARD C. HILL, M.D.

* * *

HANDBOOK OF CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS—Edited by Alan Rubin, M.D., Research Associate in Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1967. 398 pages, \$14.00.

This is an extremely good book—well worth the price (rather high) to practitioners, especially pediatricians, obstetricians and general practitioners. The editor has not made the mistake of enumerating congenital malformations simply under eponyms although these terms have been included, but has succeeded in listing under anatomical and physiological terms innumerable congenital defects. The indexing is excellent and there is also excellent cross reference so that one has no difficulty in running down information about some defect whether one looks for a descriptive title or a more commonly used eponym.

Each condition has a capsule description which is extraordinarily complete and tells almost everything that one would look for without making a real search of the literature. Along with a description there is mention of prevalence, associated anomalies, hereditary factors, treatment and outlook with one or more bibliographic references.

There is a genetic glossary which many physicians will find most useful in this rapidly developing field.

This volume appears to be most authoritative but its chief charm is the availability and succinctness of the information it presents.

EDWARD B. SHAW, M.D.

* * *

A TEXTBOOK OF NEUROLOGY—Fourth Edition—H. Houston Merritt, M.D., Henry L. and Lucy Moses Professor of Neurology, Columbia University; Director of the Service of Neurology, Neurological Institute, Presbyterian Hospital; Vice President in Charge of Medical Affairs and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Columbia University. Lea & Febiger, 600 S. Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19106), 1967. 844 pages, \$15.00.

The previous three editions of "Houston Merritt" (*Textbook of Neurology*) have been widely accepted and used. This fourth edition is improved by both the introduction of recent advances and the abridging of previous long descriptions; e.g., the addition of the syndrome of progressive multifocal encephalopathy associated with malignant neoplasms and presumably due to one of the papova viruses, and the complications of new therapy, such as the effects on the nervous system by phenothia-

zines and contraceptive hormones; while the description of neurosyphilis, now an uncommon disorder, has been shortened, but continues to be one of the best clinical descriptions in the textbook.

This edition maintains the same style and orthodox presentation as its predecessors and as a textbook of its type and character is excellent. Its 844 pages are highly informative, containing a vast amount of facts. However, the medical student who seeks a textbook which reveals underlying principles and educative approaches to the Discipline will find this one lacking in these respects. Moreover, it is too large for the presentation of "core material" to students, but should be a good reference text for their extended reading. It is an excellent textbook for the Internist and Neurological Residents.

DONALD MACRAE, M.D.

* * *

CLINICAL EXAMINATION OF THE JUGULAR VENOUS PULSE

—Arnold L. Colman, M.D., Clinical Instructor, University of California School of Medicine; Adjunct in Medicine, Mount Zion Hospital and Medical Center; Staff Physician, Lagunda Honda Hospital and Rehabilitation Center, San Francisco, California. With a foreword by John J. Sampson, M.D., Clinical Professor of Medicine, University of California School of Medicine; Senior Physician, Mount Zion Hospital and Medical Center; Past President, American Heart Association, San Francisco, California. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 301 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Ill. (62703), 1966. 183 pages, \$10.50.

This is a short, concise, comprehensive and interesting book. It covers 21 subjects about the jugular pulse in 108 pages and follows this with an atlas of tracings recorded in clinical practice. It has 140 references. The principal aim of the book is to present a comprehensive view of the jugular venous pulse, its mechanisms, and clinical usefulness. This aim is accomplished and the book should be of use to medical students, internists, and many cardiologists.

It also presents a new method for recording the jugular venous pulse at the bedside which utilizes a photocell adapter for a conventional electrocardiograph. The adapter proposed for this is homemade and the book could be improved by a more precise description of the component parts and their assembly. If tracings of the quality presented can be reproduced by other clinicians with an apparatus they can construct, the method should be a significant contribution to bedside medicine.

DAVID H. BLANKENHORN, M.D.

* * *

ATLAS OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS—Vol. II—Robert M. Zollinger, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Surgery, Ohio State University College of Medicine, and Chief of the Surgical Service, University Hospitals, Ohio State University; formerly, Assistant Professor of Surgery, Harvard University, and Surgeon at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital; and Robert M. Zollinger, Jr., Resident Surgeon at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital and Arthur Tracy Cabot Fellow in Surgery, Harvard Medical School. Illustrations by Carol M. Woike. The Macmillan Company, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. (10022), 1967. 188 pages, \$20.00.

(This book has been designed to complement Zollinger-Cutler's Atlas of Surgical Operations, Volume I (3rd Ed., 1961, The Macmillan Co.). Whereas Volume I is concerned primarily with standard procedures, Volume II (herewith reviewed) presents the more complicated surgical operations that have come into common usage during the past few years.)

As the art of the craft of surgery has advanced in recent years allowing surgeons to perform far more complicated procedures, the need for a well illustrated and thoughtfully edited atlas dealing with these techniques has

arisen. This atlas, at least in part, admirably fulfills this need.

The format is the same as that used in Volume I and the discussion of each of the thirty different procedures includes indications, preoperative and operative preparation, anesthesia, position, incision and exposure, and details of the procedure in a step by step manner. Ninety-three plates and 514 figures are utilized.

Techniques in thoracic surgery include pneumonectomy, lobectomy, esophageal resection, esophagocardiotomy, and transthoracic hiatus herniorrhaphy.

I think that the outstanding material presented, however, is that dealing with the less commonly encountered abdominal procedures. Among the problems in this category are total gastrectomy, pancreaticojejunostomy (Puestow-Gillesby procedure), pancreaticoduodenectomy, hepatic resections and portalsystemic shunts. These beautifully illustrated discussions are among the best I have seen and should be of great value to the practicing general surgeon and those in surgical training.

ARTHUR P. WEBER, M.D.

* * *

FUNDAMENTALS OF NEUROPATHOLOGY—Second Edition—William Brooks Dublin, M.D., Pathologist, Laurel Grove Hospital, Castro Valley, Calif., Assoc. Clinical Professor of Pathology, University of California, California College of Medicine, Los Angeles. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 East Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Illinois (62703), 1967. 478 pages, \$24.50.

If this textbook is read from stem to stern, one finds an immense collection of facts easy to read. A clinician, however, who reads to see the pathologic changes explaining a part of the whole clinico-pathologic problem, may find readability a poor substitute for ready information. A textbook can be an excellent information retrieval system, but when designed for students or residents or internists without special knowledge, it best serves a purpose as a teaching vehicle when, not only are facts displayed but interest created by showing relationships. Thus the clinician, student or graduate, with a case of carotid thrombosis—a common clinical problem—finds a brief comment on thrombosis on page 44. This, in turn, refers to photographs on pages 373-375. But on these pages, which give cerebral changes in vascular conditions, no pathologic picture of what to expect in the major clinical situation looked for is presented. Knowing mucormycosis may have a neurologic presentation by carotid thrombosis, he will find mucormycosis described on page 119, but not referred to otherwise.

Multiple sclerosis is a disease of interest to all, and the CSF changes are more important to the clinician than the histology of uncommon cerebral tumors. The CSF phospholipids are discussed, but not the common criteria of activity, namely cells, protein and colloidal gold curve. The CSF gamma globulins are said to be increased, but the normal range is not given.

Elsewhere the cerebral spinal fluid pressure is given as 7.5 to 15 millimeters of mercury—a fact few clinicians know as they measure pressure straight into a manometer, using the fluid as its own measure, stating the pressure as normal under 180 mm of water (CSF). Muscle atrophies are discussed under disorders of obscure nature—some are of obscure nature and some not, but the problem of differentiation between myogenic and neurogenic atrophy and the recognition of definite myopathic entities by muscle biopsy has become the major research activity in many departments of neurology. This problem is very briefly dealt with and its value not clearly emphasized, the information from histochemistry and cytochemistry of muscle biopsy being essentially ignored.

For such reasons, this is not a suitable text for students.